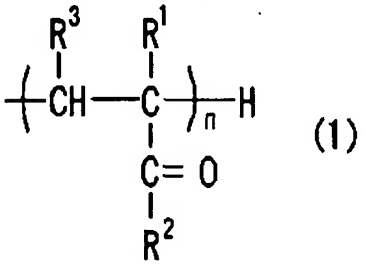
What is claimed is:

1. A modified polypropylene which is a polypropylene having a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by ^{13}C-NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, and grafted with units represented by the general formula (1):

General formula (1)



(1)

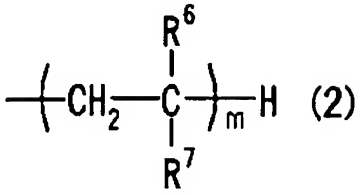
(wherein, R^1 is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; R^2 is OR^4, or a halogen selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, F and I, or $N(R^1)_2$ or R^5-$N(R^1)_2$ group; R^3 is H or $-COR^2$ group;

R^4 is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which can have a halogen; aromatic group, which can have an alkyl substituent; $-(CH_2)_a$-O-P(O)$(OR^1)_2$ or $-(CH_2)_a$-O-P(O)(O^-)(O-$(CH_2)_b$-$N^+R^1_3$) ("a" and "b" are each an integer of 1 to 5); alkali metal M selected from the group consisting of Li, Na and K; alicyclic hydrocarbon of 5 to 10 carbon atoms; glycidyl group; R^5-$COCR^1$=CH_2; R^5OR^1; $R^5Si(OR^1)_3$ or R^5-NCO; R^5 is an alkylene group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or $-[(CH_2)q$-O-$]r$-("q" and "r" are each an integer of 1 to 5); and

"n" is 1 to 500, wherein totaled number is 2 to 500, when there are 2 or more units represented by the general formula (1) in one polypropylene molecule).

2. A modified polypropylene which is a polypropylene having a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by ^{13}C-NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, and grafted with units represented by the general formula (2):

General formula (2)



(2)

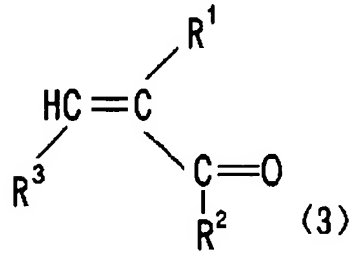
(wherein, R^6 is H, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms or halogen selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, F and I; R^7 is Ar-X', OCO-R^6, CHO, COR^6, CN, pyridyl group, pyrrolidonyl group, $Si(OR^1)_3$, a halogenated alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, halogen, OR^6, OSO_3M or NH-CO-R^6;

X' is R^6, OH, COOH, NH_2, CN, NO_2, a halogenated alkyl of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, $CH=CH_2$ or OCO-R^6; R^1 is H or an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms; M is the alkali metal described above; and

"m" is 1 to 500, wherein totaled number is 2 to 500, when there are 2 or more units represented by the general formula (2) in one polypropylene molecule).

3. A process for producing a modified polypropylene, wherein the polypropylene for Claim 1, produced by polymerization in the presence of a homogeneous metallic complex catalyst to have a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by ^{13}C-NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000; is reacted with at least one type of the compound represented by the general formula (3) in the presence of a radical initiator:

General formula (3)

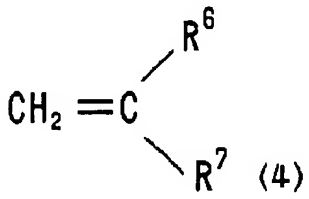


(3)

(wherein, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are the same as the corresponding ones described above).

4. A process for producing a modified polypropylene, wherein the polypropylene for Claim 2, produced by polymerization in the presence of a homogeneous metallic complex catalyst to have a value of racemic diad fraction [r] of 0.51 to 0.88, determined by ^{13}C-NMR analysis, and weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 5,000 to 400,000, is reacted with at least one type of the compound represented by the general formula (4) in the presence of a radical initiator:

General formula (4)



(4)

(wherein, R^6 and R^7 are the same as the corresponding ones described above).